

THE Nov. 7. 1713. 15

QUEEN,

THE

Present Ministry,

LEWIS XIV.

AND

PHILIP V.

Unanswerably Vindicated,

With respect to his *Catholic Majesty's* Possession of *Spain* and the *Indies* confirm'd to him in the Treaty of Peace now on Foot.

In a LETTER to a Noble Lord, concerning a scandalous Libel, entitled, *The Groans of Europe, &c.*

To which is prefix'd,

A PREFACE relating some Matters of Fact, which may tend further to open the Eyes of Her Majesty's Deluded Subjects.

Nemo potest ad alium transferre plus juris, quam ipse habet.

DUBLIN,

Re-Printed by *Edward Waters* at the New Post-Office Printing-House in *Essex-street*, at the Corner of *Sycamore-Alley*. 1713.

46...488-9



P R E F A C E.

HAVING Read, some time ago, in the *Amsterdam Gazette*, done by *Du Breuil*, a Paragraph from *London*, intimating, That a French Book, lately printed in Holland, under the Title of *Les Soupçons de l'Europe*, &c made a great Noise in *England*, and was translating into our Tongue; I waited with Impatience the Edition of that naughty Piece. Nor was it out two Days, before I receiv'd Information, That it was Translated by *Du Boyer*; and, That the *Faction*, for whose Cause it was publish'd, had bought up Fifteen Hundred Copies the first Day, boasting its Author's Unanswerable Learning and Argumentation.

No, as the Correspondence between those *French Hugonots*, viz. *Du Breuil* at *Amsterdam*, and *Du Boyer* in some Garret in or near the City of *London*, is no Secret; it seems to me an easy matter to guess at its Usefulness. The Former writes the *Amsterdam Gazette*; the Latter *The Political State of Great Britain*, and *Annals of the Queen's Reign*: Supposing, therefore, *Du Boyer* is displeas'd with any Proceedings of *HER MAJESTY*, or those who are put in Authority under *HER*; he has nothing to do, but to commit his own Reflexions thereupon to Writing, and deliver them in at the Foreign Post Office: *Du Breuil* soon inserts them in his *Gazette*, and then *Du Boyer* and the rest of 'em will give you a fair Translation, in spite of your Teeth. And indeed, it were to be wish'd, *Du Boyer* had been the only Person vers'd in this kind of *Menage*: But I have seen the *Queen*, the Ministry, and the Parliament Insulted even in the middle of their Session, with an *Effronterie* unheard-of till within these two or three Years. *Letters*, and *Memorials*, and *Prefaces*, and a thousand other false and scandalous Stories, have been industriously spread, and audaciously avow'd, to incense the *Mobb* against the Best of *Queens*, and Best of *Patriots*: And as, by the Style, and Manner and Matter, of these Labels, it appears to every common Reader, they owe their Birth to an *English Faction*; so we find, that certain Miscreants, who inju-

ously

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ously call themselves *Englishmen*, are never wanting to become their Foster-fathers, and to introduce them in an *English Dress*, under the Colour of a *fair Translation*. A Practice tolerated in no Government in the World, besides the *English*.

'Twas the notion of this Dutch Correspondence, that at first induced me to believe, *The Groans of Europe* proceeded originally from the *Tender Breast* of that celebrated Refugee from Religion, *Du Boyer*. But upon perusing the Book, I found, that tho' it had no foundation of Argument, it yet contain'd some Things high above the reach of my supposed Author. Neither, as I desire to do every Man justice, would I rob his Fellow-Labourer, that Renowned Arch-Enemy to G O D, His *Vicegerents*, and *Ambassadors*, *J. b Tol. nd* of the Honour which may accrue to him from that Elaborate Work. At the same time, I must not omit to recommend to my Gentle Readers, *Du Boyer's Political Fragments*, his *Annals*, and particularly the *Dedications* of his two Years last publish'd, for a Specimen of his Parts and Principles, if it can avail them any thing to see it.

I know not how it is, but having set off my Preface with the Names of such Authors, I am forc'd, by a necessary Induction, to make due mention of *Tol. nd's* Senior in Impiety, the old *Cameronian Hypocrite R. dp tb*, who is once more fully bent upon the Martyrdom of a Pillory, for inventing and publishing more Scandal every Week in his *spring-P. st*, than, with Deference to my *L. C. J.'s* Opinion, can be rak'd out of any three Years of *Abel Roper's Post-Boys*. I will allow something to be due also to his Ingenious assistant *B c Husb*, who happening to be expell'd the H. .se of C. mm. ns for Notorious Bribery and Corruption, has the Happiness to be employ'd in the Glorious Undertaking of Libelling the Government; tho' I cannot remember, that Mr *Casar*, formerly sent to the Tower, for speaking a Notorious Truth of the late *Ld. T. . . .*, had ever any Preferment of this kind confer'd upon Him.

Here I cannot enough commend the generous Endeavours of a Knot of ot'erwise Obscure Citizens ty'd fast together in the Band of *Whiggish* amity, by the Bullying Maggot monger and self-conceited Politician *H. lf y*, the Disappointed Courtier *P. eb. y*, and the Noisy Stockjobbing

B do ck

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B. deek; who finding themselves utterly unable to produce any thing in Print out of their own Fund of Natural Wit, have, by contributing a few Guineas merely forc'd up a puny Author of the same side, who, after having run himself out of Breath with *Billingsgate* Raillery, tacks a few of *De Foe's Reviews* to his Performance, and calls it a *History of the Jacobite Clubs, Price Six-pence*. How well this Piece has succeeded, very few know; but most of those few say *too many*, and alledge, their Money was thrown away.

I hope, the Liberties secured to Us Englishmen, by the late Happy Revolution, will bear me out in doing Justice to some Deadly Advocates for Religion, as well as to those for Property. I could run you over now a whole Alphabet of such, as Cleveland had formerly Regard to, when he made this lamentable Complaint :

Unhappy Church! the Vipers that do share
Thy greatest Honours, help to make thee bare
And void of all thy Dignities and Stores!
Alas! Thine own Sons prove the Forest Boars!

But I have too much Veneration for their Order, to multiply on this Occasion. Suffice it to instance in S. A. . . ph, B. k. r, B. i. t. n, B. . . l. r, Br. d. f. r. d, C. l. a. r. k. e, H. . . d. i. y, K. . . n. t, S. . . r. m, W. . . f. t, and the Ingenious and Modest Canon-maker Wb. . . f. t. n, Arabick, Professor at his House in Hatton-Garden, whose Escape from the Upper H. . . se of C. n, tho' so great a Mystery to most of the Inferiour Cl. . . gy, I do assure you, is none at all either to his Associate Eml. n, or to me, or, in general, to any who are oblig'd with the Perusal of Wh. . . f. t. n's Original Copy of his Historical Preface.

These, and such as these, are the Men, of whom I would advise all true Englishmen, as they value the CHURCH, the QUEEN, or the CONSTITUTION, to beware; for, as their Champion *De Foe* avows, they support their Cause by Lyes and Falshood. I would likewise caution them against all those in general, who have so accusom'd themselves to the Cant-Words of Revolution, Liberty, Property, Pretender, Popery, Slavery, Arbitrary Power, &c. that they can scarce say any thing else; because it is notorious, That as these Men are ready, upon all Occasions, to turn their Liberty into Licentiousness, their Religion into Rebellion, and

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and their *Faith* into *Faction*; so they give what Sense they please to the abovemention'd Terms, about which they make such a Pother. How, for Instance, do they found the *Revolution*, but upon *Rebellion*! *Liberty*, with them, is appropriated to themselves; and tho' 'tis *Arbitrary Power*, *Tyranny*, and *What not?* in a *King of England* to divest a Corporation of its Charter; a *Whig Ministry* may very justifiably impose or take away such Things where they think fit; a *Whig Lord-Mayor* may make what Alderman he pleases, in Violation of the Laws and Privileges of the City; and finally, a Mercenary *Whig-Constable* shall be abetted in running Persons of Worth and Reputation into a nauseous Prison at Noon-day, in order to be sent for Soldiers, contrary to Law.

This, O my Countrymen! is what Many of you have found, by sad Experience, to be the Meaning of Liberty and Property, in the Hands of the Whigs. And 'tis much after the same Manner they proceed in all other Cases. How do they shew their Affection for the QUEEN, otherwise than by most inhumanely reviling Her Royal Father, Uncle, &c.? And can they better manifest their Submission to these true PATRIOTS now in Authority than by employing Russians to assassinate them? or by spitting a M-h-n and a M-c-r-t-n-p to cut their Throats, or a Lamb thyeing B . . . p to make I know not what—— of them? And yet, methinks the great Duty of Self-Preservation is too much neglected! M-l-b—gh has leave to Travel, as if S—t-b—y's Plotting of old was effaced out of Memory, or there had never been such Names as Gregg and Valere in the World.

One Word concerning the following Pages, and I have done. I will be bold to say, there never was more Argument written in a smaller Compass, than this is. It proves incontestably King Philip's Right to the Crown of Spain, which tho' it hath been all along evident, was nevertheless constantly deny'd by the Whigs. Allowing Four Things to give Right to Princes, viz. Blood, Possession, Consent of the People, and Conquest; does it not then appear, that the Emperor has no Pretension, but the last? After this, 'tis an amazing thing, that any Englishman should be so obstinately blind, as to insist upon his Country's supporting that hopeless Claim; but such as we have been describing, are Men who delight in War, and, therefore, are for him who will carry That on longest; as appears from their present Usage of the Dutch, whom they begin to load with opprobrious Names, for leaving his Imperial Majesty in the Lurch.

The Queen, the Present Ministry, &c. Vindicated.

TIS your Opinion, my Lord, That all Groans are reserv'd for the Passion of Love; and, That the Fair Sex alone have a Right to demand them: But I have sent you a new Book. which will teach you, That *Europe* groans after other Objects. I leave it to you, my Lord, to judge, whether the Author has any good Ground to make the finest Quarter of the World act the Person of *Heracitus*; but be sure, don't laugh while others are under Affliction; since 'twou'd be Breach of Charity not to follow St. *Paul's* command, namely, to *weep with those that weep*.

The Object which excites the Groans of *Europe*, is the Queen of *England's* Speech to Her Parliament concerning the Project of a General Peace. You will be surpriz'd, my Lord, that *Europe* is made to groan, upon the View of a Plan of Peace, at a time when the People every where concur, by their Vows, to obtain of Heaven that which makes the Happiness of all the World.

The Queen of *Great Britain* being more sensibly touch'd with the real Calamities of
Europe,

Europe, than with its pretended Groans; and Her Eyes being open'd with respect to the Motives which put *Christendom* in a Flame. She found that the ambitious Designs of Two Powers bred that Combustion, viz. *Those of the House of Austria on one side, and those of the States-General of the United-Provinces on the other.*

Such was the Artifice of those two Powers, that they gain'd the Secret of arming, in their Quarrel, half the Princes of *Europe*, to baffle the Chimeical Project of Universal Monarchy, which they charg'd upon *France*, while 'tis plain both from their publick and private Treaties, their only Drift was, to aggrandize themselves at the Expence of the other Princes in Alliance with them.

Many Years elaps'd, before the Veil, which cover'd this Artifice, was taken off. Two great Captains held the two Ends on't, and took Care to hinder the Power which contributed most to the Support of the War, and receiv'd least Advantage by it, from prying into the Mystery of the Emperor and the *Dutch*.

'Tis no new Thing to see the House of *Austria* intent upon her Grandeur, but it is, to see the principal Members of the *Germanick* Body labour for their own Destruction, by contributing towards the Success of her ambitious

bitious Projects. Had not their Hatred of *France* hoodwink'd most of the Princes of the Empire, there's not one but would consider what it has cost him, since, by an uninterrupted Succession, the *Imperial Dignity* has been conferr'd upon one Family only.

Italy, formerly so studious to keep the Emperors at a Distance from her Neighbourhood, has lately experienc'd, through her own Indolence, what she has, one Day, to fear; since the Emperor, from the time he first enter'd that Country, has made all the Princes thereof groan in good earnest, by exacting immense Sums from them; and forced Torrents of Tears from the Eyes of all the People where-ever his Troops have come, sparing neither things Sacred nor Profane.

The *Dutch* have no less manifested their Ambition, tho' they have carry'd it after a more sly and covert Manner. Every one knows, that since the Establishment of their Sovereignty, by the Assistance of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *Henry IV. Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. Kings of France*, there's not a Quarter of the World, which they have not visited, in order to lay a Foundation for their Government, under Pretence of Commerce; and that too, at the Expence of those, who are even now their greatest Friends and dearest Allies.

While *Spain* was in a manner in Combustion under the Reign of *Charles II.* the *Dutch* took Advantage of that State of Impotency to augment their Barrier, and to reap some Profit from the Commerce of the *West-Indies*. From that time there has appear'd no Treaty, either of Commerce, or of War, but the *States-General* have slid into some new Clauses to their Advantage; and 'tis their dangerous Politicks that are now lately seen through, and this kind of Management, which have induced the Queen of *England*, and the New Ministry, to open their Eyes with regard to the true Interests of their Nation, and, with All greater Wisdom than those who govern *Holland*, to listen to the Proposals of the *French King*; though much inferiour to those which that Prince made at the Hague in 1709, and at *Gertruydenberg* in 1710.

Your Lordship must not imagine, That agreeably to what the *Dutch* gave out, it was the Interest of their Allies, which then made them so difficult. *England* has discover'd, notwithstanding all their Precautions, That they were animated by a private Interest, supported by the Two Generals who commanded their Armies, and who found means, by continuing the War, to make themselves necessary, to enrich themselves, and so govern.

The

The Queen has expos'd that Mystery of Iniquity, by displacing the Duke of *Marlborough*, and all his Family, to the great Surprise of the *Dutch* and the *VWhigs*, who could not, with all their Efforts, hinder the Parliament from proceeding against that fortunate Commander, for the Sums he had appropriated to himself.

The Emperor would soon be appriz'd of the Intentions of the *States-General*, if he have himself were to enter into a particular Examination of this *VVar*. His Imperial Majesty would find, That the System of the Grand Alliance was, to engage his House in such great Enterprizes, to the end that after the Peace, remaining Titular Prince of the *Netherlands*, and not being able to reimburse the Sums advanc'd by *Holland*, he must, by way of Pledge, leave in the Hands of that Republick the best Places of those Provinces, which so would undergo the Fate of *Maestricht*, and being made part of the Barrier demanded of *France*, must consequently render the *Dutch* Sovereigns of the Seven-tren Provinces. Add to this, that if the Emperor were to be Master of Spain and the Indies, that Prince not being in a Condition to Traffick by Sea, he would be oblig'd to have recourse to them, and by that means would

would exclude all other Nations from the *boastful*
Commerce of *America*. *tion*

This, my Lord, is the Discovery which *Fra*
the Queen of *England* and Her New Mini-*by t*
stry have made, and which is to the *Dutch* a *mal*
real occasion of Groaning. It is hard indeed *Lor*
to see themselves frustrated of so many Ad-*on c*
vantages by a Plan of Peace, when they thought *bric*
to obtain them by the Continuation of the *ria-*
War. No wonder, therefore, they have kept *wh*
up so good a Harmony with the Duke of *dis*
Marlborough and Prince *Eugene*, and set so
many different Engines at work, to baffle the *sem*
Queen's Projects ; and that they promis'd *ack*
themselves such great Matters from the Jun-*be*
to of Whigs. *tha*

The Author of the Book of the *Groans* of *Sw*
Europe had spoken much more justly, if he *Ter*
had entitl'd his work, *The Groans of Hol-*
land, upon Comparing the Negotiations at U-
trecht with those at the Hague and Gertruy-
denberg, and Reflecting upon the dismal Con-
sequences of the Victory of Denain, the Taking
of Marchiennes the Magazine of their whole
Campaign, the Raising the Siege of Landrecy,
the Conquest of Douay, that of Quenoy, the
Disappointment of all their big Hopes, and
their Insecurity in the midst of their own Do-
minions ; They : who but two Months before
boasted

the boasted they would put Paris under Contribution, and winter their Troops in the Heart of which France! How ought this Reverse, wrought by the Finger of God, to humble them, and make them Groan! You will forgive me, My Lord, if I don't write you a formal Resutation of the Groans of Europe, whose whole Foundation is erected upon the Renunciation of Maria Theresa of Austria to the Crown of Spain, kept which is a Plea produced in Court after Verdict is given.

The Affair is decided:--- Philip V. shall remain upon the Throne of Spain; England acknowledges him; and the Emperor ought to be very well satisfy'd with the fine Partition that is yielded to him, since 'tis to the longest of Sword, not to Justice, that the most valuable of the Territories in Italy are granted.

Would the Emperor's Council but reflect without Passion upon the Queen of England's Scheme, they must acknowledge, That that Princess gives his Imperial Majesty a Satisfaction, which in Fact is not his Due; since, by the Treaty of Alliance, he is excluded from all the Territories of the Spanish Monarchy, in the case he should come to the Empire. Now this Case has happened, and yet he is the First that crys out, and exclaims against the Queen's Conduet.

'Tis

'Tis *Europe's* Misfortune, that *Princes* w^{and}
not sooner inform'd of the Intentions of th^{accor}
Dutch; she would then have sav'd all th^{obstin}
Blood that has been spilt these three last years. If
by taking just Measures to put an end, by will
speedy Peace, to a War that has made *Europe* by so
groan for these dozen Years. the

Those who read the Queen's Speech to her
Parliament, without prejudice, will be surpris'd
priz'd at the wicked Turn which the Allies know
give it, but more at the Endeavours of the A
Author of the *Groans*, to persuade the publi^{or}
lick, That the Allies never had the least In^{does}
timation of the Queen's Designs, with relation^{most}
on to a General Peace. to w

That Author has forgot, how the Book of *Vien*
The Conduct of the Allies has bely'd his Dis^{Agg}
course, since for this Twelve-month past they^{her}
have not ceas'd to set their Emis^{clar}
in *England*. If it be true, what the Author den^{den}
advances, That they were ignorant of the T
Queen's Designs, Why such Debating in the Ma^{Ma}
Two Houses of Parliament? Why so many Tw
Struggles to support the Whiggs, in Opposition^{ver}
to the Court and New Ministry? Why was d^d
Count Gallas obliged to leave *England*, for H^H
speaking with too little Moderation against the b
Project of Peace? Why, to conclude, was a Cha
new Way of Negotiating at *Utrecht* invented
and

and the Regulating of the Conferences there,
according to those of Nimeguen and Ryswick,
obstinately refus'd.

If, after all these fruitless Attempts, they
will plead Ignorance of a Fact made Publick
by solemn Communications, they must take
the whole World for a Pack of Fools. Let
them say they don't like it, and welcome;
but 'tis a Shame to affirm they did not
know it.

Agreeable to the principles of the Empe-
ror and the Dutch, the Right to Crowns
does not go by Proximity of Blood, or the
most Authentick Titles; but only according
to what best suits the Interest of the Court of
Vienna, and the States-General. To fear the
Disaggrandizement of any Power, is enough for
them to arm all Europe against a Prince de-
clar'd by Nature, and establish'd by Provi-
dence, to be Heir to his Ancestors.

The House of Austria is happy, that this
Maxim which she pleads now, was unknown
Two Hundred Years ago; for had it been ne-
cessary so little practis'd then, she had never united
to the Empire the Kingdoms of Bohemia and
Hungary, which have render'd her so formi-
dable; and all Europe would have excluded
Charles V. from the Throne of Spain, only
Europe

ented
and

Europe at that time of day knew not what was to groan !

Such Maxims may be receiv'd among Barbarians, who had no other Law but their Conquerors price ; but to introduce 'em among Christians, is to authorize the most unjust VVarr.

And yet this is the Foundation upon which those in *Holland* build the honest Desire never laying down their Arms, till they have done things impossible.

In a Regular Court of Justice, where Equity, not Violence decides, 'twould be as easy Matter to prove, *That the Crown of Spain does lawfully belong to Philip V. and a prudent People, govern'd not by Passion, by Reason, twould be as easy to demonstrate That it cannot be snatch'd away from him.* The first appears, in that his Right is established by the Law of Nature, that of the Land, Custom, and the Will of Charles II. confirmed by the Joint Suffrages of all the States of Monarchy, whose Business it is, according to the Author of the Groans, to confirm, or annul all Dispositions made by the Kings of Spain. The Emperor has nothing to plead in Bar of these strong Titles, but the Renunciation of Maria-Theresa of Austria, eldest Daughter of Philip IV. the Nullity of which has long since been made appear so that

need only refer any one, who has an Inclination to make himself Master of this Argument to the printed Books. For my part, I shall say but one Word, but that one Word pretty peremptory, to wit, *That the very Arguments made use of by the Author of the Groans, shall suffice me to prove, That if the Renunciation of Maria-Theresa of Austria is valid, then the Will of Charles II. is also valid; and if the Will is null, the Renunciation must be more null; and, consequently, the Law of Nature, the Right of Blood, being on King Philip's Side, the Crown of Spain does undoubtedly belong to him; and so the War carry'd on against him is unjust.*

For if, according to the Remarks of the Author of the *Groans*, pag. 59 and 60. the Kings of Spain not enjoying the Kingdom *ex dominio*, cannot sell, give away, or alienate their Subjects like a Flock of Sheep; it follows, That the Kings of Spain are less able to oblige their Children to sell, yield, or make any Alienation whatsoever, of the Natural Rights they have to the Crown.

That Author produces several Instances, which prove, That all such Acts as have not been approv'd by the States of the Kingdom, are of none Effect.

Now, the Emperor cannot deny, (for *Europe* knows it) but that *Charles II's* Will was approv'd by all the States of the Kingdom of *Spain*, who, immediately upon the Death of that Prince, sent a solemn Deputation into *France*, to desire the King to grant the Duke of *Anjou* to *Spain*, pursuant to the last Will of *Charles II.*

The Emperor must, moreover, acknowledge, That with all the Forces of the *Adulies*, and all the good Success imaginable he could never make that People own him for King, tho' he was twice Master of *Madrid*.

I would fain, therefore, have the Authors of the *Groans* tell us, what Title one may have, to be Lawful King of *Spain*. Is it the Law of the Land? That is for us. Is it Custom? That is for us. Is it a Will? We have that. Is it the Acclamation of the People? I dare say, No body but *Philip V.* will boast of that: It was universal upon his Accession; it lasted three Years without the least Contradiction; and it was purely owing to Intrigue, that some few of his Subjects were afterwards debauch'd to incur the Guilt of Manifest Rebellion, by violating their former Oaths.

(for But why does not our Author, in his pro-
 l's Wound Erudition, and in the Collection of
 e Kinpieces he has made, say one Word of the fa-
 upon mous Wills of *Charles V.* and *Philip II.*?
 n DepThe Reason is, because they make directly
 to gragainst him, and he is not paid for speaking
 uant the Truth, which is contrary to the Intent
 of those who set him to work. Now you
 cknomust know, those two Wills contain a gra-
 the Adual and perpetual Substitution of the Crown
 ginabof *Spain*, preferring the Males before the
 wn hiFemales, and the Elder Daughter before the
 of MYounger, in all their Posterity. I affirm,
 therefore, That either the Crown of *Spain*
 Authought to be regulated according to the Dis-
 ne mposals of her Kings, or it cannot be settled
 . Is by Right of Blood; in a word, either that
 us. Is Crown is Alienable, or it is not. If it be A-
 l? ylienable, the Substitution being made by the
 the PAncient Kings of the House of *Austria*, their
 V. wDescendents could not change it; and conse-
 his Asequently, neither posterieur Wills, nor Re-
 out nunciations, nor any other Disposal whatsoe-
 ely o ver can prejudice it. Our Author is too
 Subje well skill'd in the Law, to be ignorant of its
 he Gu first Rudiments. If the Crown is not Alie-
 ng th nable, the Wills of *Charles V.* and *Philip II.*
 and, if you please, you may add that of
Charles II. signify'd nothing; for they say
 B nothing

thing but what the Law said before : But the Wills of *Philip III.* and *Philip IV.* being contrary to Law, are null to all Intents and Purposes, and the Renunciations of *An* and *Maria Theresa*, being contrary to Law, are null to all Intents and Purposes ; and consequently, the Wills of the Three Monarchs by which *Philip V.* is call'd to the Crown are no farther to be accounted valid, than as they are agreeable to the Fundamental Law of the Kingdom ; whence it follows, That if *Philip IV.* and *Maria-Theresa*, his Daughter, had any kind of power to exclude some of his Descendents, contrary to all Justice, *Charles II.* had as good, to restore them in the Order of Justice it self ; if the Father had Power to do an Injury, the Son might much more justly repair it. And indeed this is the very Point which renders *Charles's* Disposal legitimate and fair, in that it restored Things to their natural Condition, and gave us to understand how far Renunciations are valid, to wit, in the Case of Incompatibility of Two Crowns ; and how far they are not, viz. To exclude the Sole and True Heir.

Thus *Philip V.* does not come to the Crown in Right of his Grandmother, nor in Right of his Great-Grandfather by the Mother's

But her's Side; but in Right of himself. He
 does not represent them, that he should be
 bound by their Deeds; but is call'd by the
 Laws, by Blood, and by Nature. *Charles*
VI. did not properly appoint him, but only
 pitch'd upon him among his true Successors,
 because the others were design'd to wear the
 Crown of *France*, and it best suited the In-
 terest of the Two Kingdoms, to have two
 different Kings.

Thus much for Reasons, which I defy
 the Author in question to answer, otherwise
 than by *Groans*. But there is one Thing ve-
 ry curious in his Book; and that is, that af-
 ter he has laid down Principles, he denies all
 the Consequences. Personal Dispositions,
 according to him, are mere Ballads; but
 Renunciations are Fundamental Laws, as if
Charles' Renunciations were not Personal Dispositi-
 ons.

I'd fain ask him, whether the *Cortes* in
 1618. had better Authority to subvert the an-
 cient Laws, than the *Cortes* in 1709. had to
 maintain them? The Former excluded the
 Children of *Maria-Theresa*; the Latter swore,
 that *Philip V.* and his Children are Rightful
 Kings. If the Former had Power to make
 a Law, certainly the Latter might make one
 too. What, therefore, is the Difference be-
 tween

tween 'em? Why, the pretended Laws? 1618. was contrary to the Irrevocable Labors of the Monarchy; and that of 1709. when the Restoring and confirming of them. Princes observe, by the by, how careful the *Austrian* Princes were, to make *Maria-Theresa*, after the Archduchess Electress of *Bavaria*, (who might transfer the Right to *Spain* elsewhere) renounce, tho' those Princesses who might carry it into the *German* Branch, never do so. Is it not plain, This was purely to keep that Patrimony in themselves, notwithstanding the Rules they had given them, acknowledging it Feminine for their House, and Masculine for all the World besides? It was to do Violence to Nature, and force Providence; and therefore, you see, Providence laugh'd at 'em, and Nature has got the better. Nothing, after all, can be establish'd upon a more solid Foundation, than *Philip V's* Right; and nothing can be worse grounded, than the Emperor's Pretensions. There now remains only to prove, That it would be the highest Degree of Chimerical Folly in the World, to persist obstinately to dethrone that Prince.

What has been left undone to compass that End? How many Rivers of Blood spilt? What immense Treasures lavish'd, to gain that Point, so much the Desire of all the Confederate Powers.

Lawrs? Can Men hope for greater Successes than
 the Labors they have had, which avail'd 'em No-
 9. thing? As long as the Spaniards continue
 Faithful, you might get 20 Battles of Saragossa,
 Austria 25 Times take Madrid, and yet be forc'd
 to retire in Confusion.

2. (w) The Allies were the same with respect to
 New Spain, as the Chymists are about the Philoso-
 phers Stone. They always thought to hold it
 ever fast, and yet they always lost it; because, in-
 stead of seeking the First Matter, the Hearts
 of the people. Is it just, therefore, to fall
 out with the Queen, because she was the first
 to discover the Impossibility of an Enter-
 prise? It wou'd be surpris'd the Court of Vienna was pleas'd to put
 this Prover upon? Are not the most short-liv'd Ex-
 periments the best?

3. But then, says the Author of the Groans,
 you accuse the Queen of flattering herself
 without Foundation, when she declar'd to
 her Parliament, so many times over, That
 the War must be carry'd on, till the House
 of Austria was put in possession of Spain
 and the Indies.

4. To this I answer, That we must distinguish,
 the House of Austria. While the Emperor Joseph was yet a-
 live, the two Branches of that House might be
 look'd upon as separate, in like manner as that
 of Bourbon now is; but since his Death with-

out Male-Issue, All is united upon the first Head; and let our Author, with his ridiculous Calculations, say what he will, so great Power in the Hands of one Prince, at least so proud and ambitious as any of his Predecessors, wou'd be exorbitant. The Queen therefore has good Reason to have different Sentiments since April, 1711.

2. Experience teaches us many Things. Could it be imagin'd, at first, That Philip V. was so beloved of his Subjects, that they should ever find in them Resources against the greatest Rebuffs of Fortune? and, that his Rival should never be less Master of Spain than when in Possession of its Capital? Such Events are so miraculous, that they cou'd not be believed without Experiment; but to have two several Tryals, and not believe it, is unpardonable blindness in Men who sit at the Helm of Governments.

3. The Queen was not yet sensible of the Breach of Faith of Her Allies. Certain persons abusing the Confidence Her Majesty fancy'd to be due to their Wit, and Parts, and Successes, sacrificed Her insensibly to the Court of Vienna, to Holland, and to their private Interests, by inducing Her to continue, under the Colour of a scrupulous Fidelity to Her Engagements, a War from which She alone was

to reap no Advantage, tho' at the same time
 it ruin'd Her Subjects. 'Tis true, we read
 in *Æsop's Fables*, That the Monkey made use
 of the Cat's Paw to rake the Chestnuts out of the
 Fire ; but we do not find, that when the Cat
 grew weary of her Complaisance, the Monkey
 had the Impudence to cry out Murder, and to
 upbraid her with Breach of Faith.

We have but one Thing more to examine ;
 namely, whether Europe ought rather to
 groan upon the Making of a Peace according
 to the Queen's Plan, than upon the Prospect
 of an everlasting War, agreeable to the
 Schemes of the Imperialists and the Dutch.
 Not to insist upon the Common-Place, which
 says, A bad Peace is better than a good War,
 let us see, with our Author, Whether the
 Peace now in Agitation, is not preferable to
 the War in Cogitation. If it is bad, the
 High Allies were in the wrong, when in the
 Year 1701. they made their Treaty of Grand
 Alliance ; for by this Project of Peace, they
 have All they then desired, and all the Advan-
 tages they propos'd to themselves by taking up
 Arms. It is properly from that Treaty, that
 the Queen of Great Britain has drawn up the
 Articles of a General Satisfaction. If the
 Emperor and the Dutch have taken no Care
 D of

of their Interests, at a time when Nothing hinders
dred them from stipulating what they please. But
they can blame no body but themselves: But
says our Author, their Stomach is since confined
to them, and they'll cry, if they are not hands
mou'd; they thought to have swallow'd up the
one Crown, and to have divided the other.
Here I must put my last Question to him, and in-
treat him, and all the Scribblers of Libels since
against *France*, to tell me, once for all, upon what
what *Force* we ought to regard that Crown to be.
They generally alledge Two things against her, to wit:
1. That her Power must absolutely be reduced, and
and 2. That this might easily be done. These two
Suppositions seem to them necessary to excite
Hatred and Hope at the same time; but unhappily
pily they incur a Childish Contradiction; for to
to prove the one, they say, *France* has formidable
ble Forces, and inexhaustible Funds; and, that
if Care be not taken, she will over-run *Europe*:
To prove the other, they affirm, That *France*
is at the last Gasp, has but one Squeek for her
Life, and that one Push more would effectually
ly do her Business. This does not at all agree,
and therefore is very easily answer'd. If she is
so weak, why are you afraid of her? If she is
so strong, how will you reduce her? Men of
Sense and Gravity, who do not exaggerate
Matters, content themselves with speaking a
Truth upon this Occasion, to wit, That *France*
is powerful enough to withstand the greatest
Efforts of her Enemies, and yet is not strong
enough to attack the Liberties of *Europe*. If
the

g his took care to extend herself some forty or
 less Years ago, it was because *Paris* was a lit-
 tle too near her Frontier. Prince *Eugene* will
 confirm what I say, who having laid Siege to
Landrecy, promis'd his Army to Winter them
 in the Ile of *France*, and that Major-General
Hervey had already bespoke their Quarrers.
 and is not, therefore, boundless Ambition in a
 King to endeavour to cover his Kingdom on
 every side it is most streighten'd ; but it is, to de-
 vour to possess at the same time *Germany*, the
 Netherlands, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and
 the *Indies*.

Therefore We must therefore conclude, That a War,
 which, if successful, would tend to Nothing
 but to double the Territories of the *Dutch*,
 and to quadruple those of the Emperor ; and
 which, if not successful, might give *France* more
 Territories than she desires ; is a War which it
 is high time to put an end to ; and, That on
 the contrary, a Peace which leaves the Two
 great Houses in an exact *Equilibrium*, and re-
 stores a perfect Tranquility to poor *Europe* torn
 in pieces by so many Calamities, can make No-
 body groan, but the Disturbers of the Publick
 Peace, and the Common Enemies of Mankind.
 I am, &c

FINIS.